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(54) Method for performing handoff in wireless network

(57) A method for minimizing handoff latencies when a handoff is performed in a wireless network. An access point (AP) or base station associated to a current wireless station (STA) allows information required for a reassociation to the STA to be propagated to handoff-

capable neighboring APs or base stations. When the STA moves, a neighboring AP or base station performs the reassociation to the STA on the basis of context. When a handoff procedure is performed, the time taken to receive context of a corresponding STA can be reduced, such that a fast handoff can be implemented.

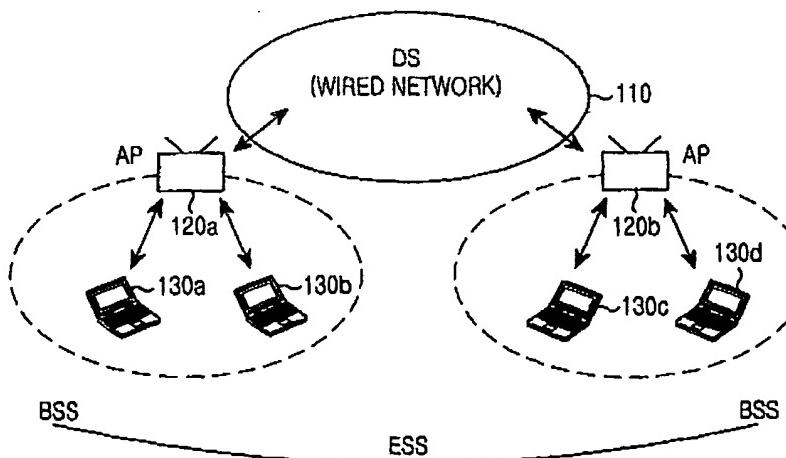


FIG.1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for performing a handoff in a fast and secure wireless network, and more particularly to a method for minimizing handoff latencies.

[0002] Conventionally, a local area network (LAN) is a collection of personal terminals, main frames and workstations coupled to a communication link within a distance of 300 meters or less. The LAN is a high-speed communication network for allowing employees in a company to be aware of information, i.e., a distance in which an electric current or radio wave signal can be correctly transferred between the personal terminals, to commonly and most effectively use equipment installed in the company's building. As LANs, wired networks for directly transferring an electrical signal through the communication link have been initially used. The trend has been to replace the wired networks with wireless networks for transferring a signal using a radio wave in accordance with the development of wireless protocols. LANs based on these wireless networks are referred to as wireless local area networks (WLANs). WLANs are based on Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11. IEEE 802.11-based WLANs have seen immense growth in the last few years. It is predicted that the IEEE 802.11-based WLANs will be rapidly developed in the future because of an advantageous effect of convenient network connectivity.

[0003] IEEE 802.11 allows for two operating modes, i.e., an ad hoc mode and an infrastructure mode, in relation to a media access control (MAC) layer. In the ad hoc mode, two or more wireless stations (STAs) recognize each other and establish a peer-to-peer communication without any existing infrastructure. Meanwhile, in the infrastructure mode, there is a fixed entity called an access point (AP) that bridges all data between the STAs associated with the AP. The AP and the STAs associated with the AP form a basic service set (BSS) communicating on the unlicensed radio frequency (RF) spectrum.

[0004] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the architecture of a conventional wireless local area network (WLAN) for supporting the infrastructure mode.

[0005] Referring to FIG. 1, a plurality of access points (APs) 120a and 120b are connected through one distribution system (DS) 110. The DS 110 is implemented with a wired network. A communication path is formed between the plurality of APs 120a and 120b. The plurality of APs 120a and 120b form constant service areas, and serve as bridges between STAs 130a, 130b, 130c and 130d and the DS 110. One AP and the STAs associated with the AP form a basic service set (BSS). In other words, a unique BSS is formed on an AP-by-AP basis, and service is provided on a BSS-by-BSS basis. A plurality of BSSs formed by the APs 120a and 120b can be extended to extended service sets (ESSs). The STAs 130a, 130b, 130c and 130d must undergo an au-

thentication procedure to access the WLAN through the APs 120a and 120b to which the STAs 130a, 130b, 130c and 130d belong. In other words, the STAs 130a, 130b, 130c and 130d are permitted to access the network through the authentication procedure. There is provided state information required so that the STAs 130a, 130b, 130c and 130d can access the network according to the authentication procedure. The state information contains encryption information (based on an encryption code) used to transfer data to the DS 110.

[0006] In the WLAN based on the architecture shown in FIG. 1, a wireless station (STA) has mobility and hence can move from one BSS to another BSS. In this case, a handoff is required so that service being received from the one BSS can be continuously provided to the STA by another BSS. An AP to which the STA had physical layer connectivity prior to the handoff is referred to as a "prior-AP", while a new AP to which the STA acquires physical layer connectivity after the handoff is referred to as a "new-AP".

[0007] The conventional handoff procedure refers to the mechanism or sequence of messages exchanged between the APs and the STA. In the conventional handoff procedure, physical layer connectivity and state information must be transferred from one AP to another AP with respect to the STA in consideration. The handoff is a physical layer function carried out by at least three participating entities, i.e., an STA, a prior-AP and a new-AP. The state information that is transferred typically consists of the client credentials (which allow the STA to gain network access) and some accounting information. An operation for transferring the state information can be performed by an inter access point protocol (IAPP). For an IEEE 802.11 network that has no access control mechanism, there would be a nominal difference between a completion association and a handoff/reassociation. Looking at it another way, handoff latency would be strictly greater than association latency as there is an additional inter-access point communication delay involved.

[0008] Logical steps based on the handoff procedure are classified into a discovery phase and a reauthentication phase.

45 1. Discovery Phase:

[0009] Attributing to mobility, the signal strength and the signal-to-noise ratio of a signal from the STA's current AP (or prior-AP) might degrade and cause it to initiate a handoff. At this point, the STA might not be able to communicate with its current AP (or prior-AP). Thus, the STA needs to find potential APs in range to associate to. This is accomplished by a MAC layer function (or scan function). During a scan, the STA listens for beacon messages sent out periodically by APs at a rate of 10 ms, on assigned channels. Thus, the STA can create a priority list, i.e., a list of APs prioritized by the received signal strength. Two kinds of scanning methods defined

in the standard are based on an active mode and a passive mode. As the names suggest, in the active mode, apart from listening to beacon messages (which is passive), the STA sends additional probe broadcast packets on each channel and receives responses from APs. Thus, the STA actively searches or probes for potential APs.

2. Reauthentication Phase:

[0010] The STA sends a reauthentication request to potential APs according to the priority list in the above-described discovery phase. The reauthentication phase typically involves an authentication and a reassociation to the new AP. The reauthentication phase involves the transfer of credentials and other state information from the prior-AP. As mentioned earlier, this can be achieved through a protocol such as the IAPP. The reauthentication phase includes an authentication phase and a reassociation phase.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a view illustrating a handoff procedure in the conventional WLAN. It is assumed in FIG. 2 that the discovery phase is performed in the active mode. The handoff procedure shown in FIG. 2 is divided into a probe phase 210 and a reauthentication phase 220.

[0012] Referring to FIG. 2, a wireless station (STA) sensing the need for the handoff transmits a probe request message to a plurality of unspecified APs at step 212. The probe request message is defined as information for asking each AP whether or not the handoff can be successfully performed. Upon receiving the probe request message, the APs transmit probe response messages to the STA at step 214. Here, the fact that certain APs have received the probe request message means that the APs are adjacent to the STA. Thus, the APs capable of receiving the probe request message are determined to be potential APs. The STA repeatedly performs the above-described operation on a channel-by-channel basis.

[0013] On the other hand, the STA performs the reassociation phase 220 according to priorities of the potential APs registered in a priority list created in the discovery phase. The STA transmits a reassociation request message to a new AP at step 222. In response to the reassociation request message, the new AP performs an inter access point protocol (IAPP) procedure with other APs at step 230. Through the IAPP procedure, the new AP receives credentials and other state information assigned to the STA. Then, the new AP transmits, to the STA, a reassociation response message to the reassociation request message at step 224.

[0014] As described above, the conventional handoff procedure starts when the STA transmits a probe request message and ends when the STA receives a reassociation response message. During the handoff procedure, three types of delay are incurred as in the following. The three types of delay include a probe delay incurred in the discovery phase, an authentication delay

incurred in the authentication phase and a reassociation delay incurred in the reassociation phase.

1. Probe Delay: Messages transmitted for an active scan at the probe phase 210 shown in FIG. 2 are probe messages. The latency for this process is referred to as a probe delay. The STA transmits a probe request message and waits for responses from APs on each channel. The time during which the STA waits on a particular channel after sending the probe request message corresponds to probe-wait latency. This is determined to be a time difference between subsequent probe request messages. Here, the time is subsequent between PROBE REQUEST MESSAGES on differing channels. According to the above procedure, it has been found that the traffic on the channel and the timing of probe response messages affect the probe-wait time.

2. Authentication Delay: This is the latency (not shown in FIG. 2) incurred during which authentication frames are exchanged. Authentication consists of two or four consecutive frames depending on the authentication method used by the AP. Some wireless network interface cards (NICs) try to initiate a reassociation prior to the authentication, which causes an additional delay in the handoff process.

3. Reassociation Delay: This is the latency incurred during which reassociation frames are exchanged in the reassociation phase 220 shown in FIG. 2. If an authentication process is successful, the STA sends a reassociation request frame to the AP, receives a reassociation response frame, and completes the handoff. Where the IAPP procedure between a new AP and other APs is additionally required, the reassociation delay will further increase.

[0015] According to the above, messages during the probe delay form the discovery phase, while the authentication and reassociation delays form the reauthentication phase. Apart from the latencies discussed above, there will potentially be a bridging delay caused by the time taken for the MAC address updates to Ethernet switches which form the distribution system (i.e., the backbone Ethernet). It can be seen that many latencies are incurred while a handoff between an STA and APs is performed in the conventional WLAN. There are problems in that the latencies not only affect the quality of service (QoS) but also disable high-speed roaming.

[0016] Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above problems, and it is one object of the present invention to provide a method for minimizing handoff latencies.

[0017] It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for transferring state information of a corresponding wireless station (STA) to access points (APs) before a handoff is performed.

[0018] It is another object of the present invention to

provide a handoff method capable of eliminating a tunneling procedure between a prior-access point (AP) and a new-AP and a procedure of transferring state information of a corresponding wireless station (STA) through the tunneling procedure.

[0019] It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for generating a neighborhood graph needed to send state information of a wireless station (STA) to potential access points (APs).

[0020] It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method for propagating state information of a wireless station (STA) to neighboring access points (APs) on the basis of a neighborhood graph.

[0021] In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects are accomplished by the provision of a method for enabling access points (APs) to support a handoff for at least one wireless station (STA) in a wireless local area network (WLAN), the WLAN including the APs for covering constant service areas and the at least one STA associated with one of the APs for receiving communication service, including the steps of generating a neighborhood graph configured by handoff-capable neighboring APs; receiving context of an arbitrary STA propagated from the neighboring APs on the basis of the neighborhood graph; and after performing a reassociation process for the arbitrary STA that has moved from a neighboring AP using the received context, referring to the neighborhood graph and propagating the context to the neighboring APs.

[0022] In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a method for enabling access points (APs) to support a handoff for at least one wireless station (STA) in a wireless local area network (WLAN), the WLAN including the APs for covering constant service areas and the at least one STA associated with one of the APs for receiving communication service, including the steps of obtaining context of an arbitrary STA according to an association or reassociation request, and performing an association to the arbitrary STA on the basis of the context; and propagating the context to neighboring APs, wherein a reassociation between the STA and a neighboring AP is performed on the basis of the propagated context when the STA moves to a neighboring AP.

[0023] In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a method for performing a handoff between access points (APs) and a wireless station (STA) in a wireless local area network (WLAN), the WLAN including the APs for covering constant service areas and the STA associated with one of the APs for receiving communication service, including the steps of allowing the STA to send an association or reassociation request message; when context of the STA is stored in an AP receiving the association or reassociation request message, sending an association or reas-

sociation response message to the STA and propagating the context to handoff-capable neighboring APs; and when the context of the STA is not stored in an AP receiving the association or reassociation request message, sending an association or reassociation response message after obtaining the context of the STA, and propagating the obtained context to handoff-capable neighboring APs, wherein one of the neighboring APs associates with the STA on the basis of the propagated context when the STA sends the reassociation request message while moving.

[0024] The above and other objects, features and other advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the architecture of a conventional wireless local area network (WLAN);

FIG. 2 is a view illustrating a handoff procedure in the conventional WLAN;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are views illustrating an operation for generating a neighborhood graph in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a conceptual view illustrating the handoff procedure in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating the handoff procedure in a wireless local area network (WLAN) in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating operations of access points (APs) in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the annexed drawings. In the following description, the present invention proposes the preferred embodiment to achieve the above and other objects. However, other embodiments of the present invention can be drawn from the following description of the present invention.

[0026] The present invention adopts a proactive caching technique to reduce a reassociation delay. In order for the proactive caching technique to be adopted, a procedure of propagating state information of a corresponding wireless station (STA), i.e., context, from a prior-access point (AP) to potential APs must be performed irrespective of a handoff process. The potential APs are a set of APs with which the STA can associate. In order for the context of the STA to be sent to the potential APs as described above, the potential APs must be managed on each AP. For this, the APs must generate and manage a neighborhood graph. The neighborhood graph defines connection relationships between the potential APs in the handoff process. A method for generating the neighborhood graph and a handoff procedure based on the proactive caching technique using the

neighborhood graph will be described in detail herein below.

1. Generation of Neighborhood Graph

[0027] In accordance with the present invention, a neighborhood graph is formed by the arrangement of APs configuring a wireless local area network (WLAN). As potential APs corresponding to each of the APs configuring the WLAN are different, the generation of the neighborhood graph is preferably achieved on an AP-by-AP basis. There are three types of neighborhood graph generation methods. The first generation method allows a manager to manually generate the neighborhood graph. The first generation method allows the manager to configure and register neighborhood graphs on the AP-by-AP basis according to the arrangement of the APs and also allows the manager to update a neighborhood graph when the arrangement of APs is changed therein. The second generation method allows the manager to register the first neighborhood graph and also allows the neighborhood graph to be automatically changed when the arrangement of the APs is changed therein. The third generation method allows neighborhood graphs to be automatically generated on an AP-by-AP basis. However, the third generation method has a problem in that a handoff must be performed on the basis of an existing handoff procedure and a neighborhood graph is generated in other words, a procedure of confirming connection relationships on an AP-by-AP basis is required in the third generation method. For example, where the STA located at an AP_A tries to first perform a handoff process to an AP_B by which no handoff for the STA was previously performed, the AP_B performs an inter-access point protocol (IAPP) procedure to receive context corresponding to the STA from the AP_A. Then, AP_A and AP_B confirm the existence of the interconnection relationship therebetween for the handoff, such that a corresponding neighborhood graph can be updated. After the neighborhood graph is updated, the handoff can be performed with respect to the STA that desires to move from AP_A to AP_B or from AP_B to AP_A without the IAPP procedure.

[0028] On the other hand, a physical path connected between APs and a distance between the APs must be considered so that any one of the three types of generation methods can generate a neighborhood graph. In other words, the APs configuring the WLAN must be able to be physically connected to each other without going through any other AP so that connection relationships can be formed on the basis of the neighborhood graph. Furthermore, two APs physically connected to each other must be within a threshold distance range. Where the two APs are far away from each other, it is preferable that a handoff is performed according to an initial procedure for allowing a new AP to support communication.

[0029] An example of generating a neighborhood graph to be applied in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail.

[0030] FIG. 3A is a view illustrating the exemplary arrangement of APs configuring the WLAN to which the embodiment of the present invention is applied; and FIG. 3B is a view illustrating an exemplary neighborhood graph capable of being generated by the arrangement of APs shown in FIG. 3A.

[0031] As shown in FIG. 3A, an AP_C is installed in a closed space with one gateway. Thus, a path in which the STA located at AP_C can move is defined by an AP_B. This means that only a handoff process between AP_C and AP_B can be performed with respect to the STA located at AP_C. The STA located at AP_B can move not only to AP_A, AP_D and AP_E but also to AP_C, which are installed at passages (as physical connections). In other words, the STA located at AP_B allows a handoff process to be performed between AP_B and all other APs shown in FIG. 3A. APs to which the STA located at AP_A can directly associate without going through any other AP are defined by AP_B and AP_E. Thus, the STA located at AP_A allows a handoff process to be performed between AP_A and AP_B or AP_E. The STA located at AP_E can directly associate to all APs other than AP_C among APs shown in FIG. 3A. This means that the STA located at AP_E allows a handoff process to be performed between AP_E and any AP except for AP_C. APs to which the STA located at AP_D can directly associate without going through any other AP are defined by AP_B and AP_E. Thus, the STA located at AP_D allows a handoff process to be performed between AP_D and AP_B or AP_E. The reason why a handoff between AP_D and AP_A is not permitted is because a distance between AP_D and AP_A is a STA will reassociate with AP_B before AP_D.

[0032] FIG. 3B shows a neighborhood graph generated by the connection relationships between the above-described APs. The neighborhood graph shown in FIG. 3B shows the connection relationships between all APs configuring the WLAN. In accordance with the present invention, each AP only needs to recognize potential APs capable of being associated therewith. For example, AP_A only needs to recognize AP_B and AP_E as its potential APs, while AP_B only needs to recognize AP_A, AP_C, AP_D and AP_E as its potential APs. As described above, a neighborhood graph on each AP can be generated by the manager or can be automatically generated according to an existing handoff procedure.

[0033] An operation for allowing each AP to automatically generate the neighborhood graph will now be described. Upon receiving a reassociation request message from a wireless station (STA), an arbitrary AP determines whether temporarily stored context corresponding to the STA is present. At this point, the arbitrary AP becomes a new-AP for the STA. The fact that the text is present means that a neighborhood graph

with a prior-AP from which the STA moves is formed. On the other hand, if the context is not present, it can be determined that the neighborhood graph with the prior-AP from which the STA moves is not formed. In this case, the new-AP receives the context corresponding to the STA from the prior-AP through the existing IAPP, updates a neighborhood graph and forms a connection with the prior-AP. In accordance with the handoff procedure of the present invention, the handoff can be performed with respect to the STA that moves from the prior-AP after the connection is formed.

2. Proactive Caching Technique

[0034] In accordance with the proactive caching technique of the present invention, each AP recognizes its potential APs. Context of the STA belonging to the AP is sent to the potential APs. Even though the STA belonging to an arbitrary AP moves to any AP connected to the arbitrary AP, the time required for a reassociation phase in the handoff procedure can be minimized. That is, the proactive caching technique is based on some locality principle of mobility. In this environment, a reassociation pattern of the STA will be the sequence of APs that the STA gets associated with in a given interval of time.

[0035] Proactive caching technique for reducing a reassociation delay in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to FIG. 4. FIG. 4 is a conceptual view illustrating a handoff procedure based on the proactive caching technique in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention. Here, it is assumed that a wireless station (STA) moves from an AP_A to an AP_B.

[0036] Referring to FIG. 4, the STA sends an association/reassociation request to AP_A at step 1. AP_A performs different operations according to whether the association or reassociation request is received from the STA.

[0037] When the association request is received, AP_A performs an authentication process for the STA on the basis of a typical initial authentication procedure. If the authentication process is completed, AP_A sends, to the STA, a response message to the association request.

[0038] When the reassociation request is received, AP_A performs different operations according to whether or not context corresponding to the STA has been temporarily stored. If the context corresponding to the STA has been temporarily stored, AP_A sends a response message to the STA in response to the reassociation request. On the other hand, if the context corresponding to the STA has been not temporarily stored, AP_A receives the context from an AP at which the STA was previously located through the typical IAPP procedure. Then, the response message to the reassociation request is sent to the STA. The STA performs communication with AP_A by receiving the response message

from AP_A.

[0039] On the other hand, AP_A transfers the context, such as security context, corresponding to the STA to AP_B indicating a potential AP in a handoff at step 2.

- 5 Only one AP is shown as the potential AP in FIG. 4. However, where a plurality of APs are present as potential APs, the context is propagated to the plurality of APs. AP_B stores the context transferred from AP_A in a cache. After moving to AP_B through a predetermined path, the STA sends a reassociation request to AP_B at step 3. In response to the reassociation request, AP_B performs communication with the STA according to the context previously transferred from AP_A. In other words, the reassociation between AP_B and the STA is 10 performed according to the context. Thus, the present invention reduces a time delay incurred during the IAPP procedure and hence improves a communication rate.
- 15 **[0040]** The embodiment of the present invention employs proactive caching technique in which context of a corresponding STA can be provided to at least one predicted AP to which the STA moves. In other words, in order for the proactive caching technique to be applied, an operation for transferring context of a corresponding STA from a prior-AP to a new-AP must be performed.
- 20 **[0041]** Furthermore, each AP must be able to predict information about potential new-APs so that the proactive caching technique can be applied. This has been described above in relation to the neighborhood graph.

- 25 **[0042]** Referring to FIG. 5, it can be seen that context of a corresponding STA is transferred from a prior-AP to a new-AP before a reassociation process for the handoff is performed. In FIG. 5, it is assumed that AP_A is the prior-AP and AP_B is the new-AP. Furthermore, it is assumed that the context of the corresponding STA is already temporarily stored.
- 30 **[0043]** Referring to FIG. 5, the STA sends a reassociation request message to AP_A at step 501. At this time,

- 35 **[0044]** AP_A may already have stored the context of the STA using the proactive caching technique. Otherwise, if AP_A has not stored the context of the STA, AP_A can receive the context of the STA from the WLAN through the typical authentication procedure or receives the context of the STA from an AP at which the STA was previously located through the IAPP procedure. AP_A transmits a reassociation response message to the STA on the basis of the temporarily stored context corresponding to the STA at step 503. Then, AP_A propagates the 40 temporarily stored context to a potential AP, i.e., AP_B at step 505. At this time, information of the potential AP can be obtained from the above-described neighborhood graph. It is assumed that the number of potential

APs is one as shown in FIG. 5, but a plurality of potential APs can be present. If the multiple potential APs are present, AP_A propagates the context of the STA to the plurality of potential APs. AP_B temporarily stores the context corresponding to the STA propagated from AP_A.

[0044] At the time of the need for a handoff to AP_B, the STA sends a reassociation request message to AP_B at step 507. Upon receiving the reassociation request message, AP_B determines whether the temporarily stored context corresponding to the STA is present. If the temporarily stored context corresponding to the STA is present in AP_B, AP_B transmits a reassociation response message to the STA on the basis of the context at step 509. As authentication is completed between the STA and AP_B, communication between the STA and AP_B is enabled.

[0045] Where the proactive caching technique is applied as described above, a state in which each AP cannot store context propagated from neighboring APs can be incurred due to insufficient cache capacity. In this case, the AP sequentially deletes the oldest contexts so that newly propagated context can be stored.

3. Description of Operation In Accordance With The Present Invention

[0046] An operation of the AP when a handoff procedure is performed in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail with respect to FIG. 6. A procedure of receiving and storing context received from neighboring APs, a procedure of performing an operation in response to an association request, and a procedure of performing an operation in response to a reassociation request will now be described with reference to FIG. 6.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 6, the AP determines whether context corresponding to a specific wireless station (STA) is received from handoff-capable neighboring APs that are managed by a neighborhood graph at step 610. Upon receiving the context corresponding to the specific STA, the AP proceeds to step 612, and stores the received context in its own cache.

[0048] On the other hand, the AP determines, at step 614, whether an association request has been received from the STA, and determines, at step 616, whether a reassociation request has been received from the STA. If the association request has been received from an arbitrary STA, the AP proceeds to step 618 and performs a typical authentication procedure with an authentication server provided in a wireless network. Then, the AP configures context corresponding to the STA and stores the configured context in its own cache. On the other hand, if the reassociation request has been received, the AP determines that the STA has moved from another AP. Then, the AP proceeds to step 620 and determines whether context corresponding to the STA stored in the internal cache is present. If the context corresponding

to the STA is not present in the internal cache, the AP proceeds to step 622. At the above step 622, the AP performs a typical IAPP procedure, and obtains the context corresponding to the STA from another AP at which the STA was previously located. If the AP recognizes another AP at which the STA was previously located, the IAPP procedure is performed only for the already recognized AP.

[0049] When the AP proceeds from the above step 618, 620 or 622 to step 624, the AP sends a response message to the STA. The response message corresponds to the association/reassociation request. Then, the AP proceeds to step 626 after sending the response message, the AP refers to a neighborhood graph managed thereby and propagates the context of a corresponding STA to neighboring APs. This is to implement a fast handoff when a corresponding STA moves to any neighboring AP.

[0050] As apparent from the above description, the present invention can provide a method for simplifying a handoff procedure in a wireless local area network (WLAN), reducing a reassociation delay, and enabling a wireless station (STA) to quickly communicate with an access point (AP) to which the STA moves. Furthermore, the method in accordance with the present invention can provide not only secure quality of service but also high-speed roaming service.

[0051] Furthermore, the present invention is applicable to all wireless communication systems and technologies, and as such may be utilized with CDMA, TDMA, FDMA, IMT, GSM, etc. systems and equipment, as well as IEEE 802.11 technology and equipment. APs as described above are analogous to base stations in telecommunication systems, while STAs are analogous to mobile terminals or stations.

[0052] Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope of the invention. Therefore, the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments and drawings.

45 Claims

1. Method for enabling access points (APs) to support a handoff for at least one wireless station (STA) in a wireless network, the wireless network including the APs for covering constant service areas and the STA associated with one of the APs for receiving communication service, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) generating a neighborhood graph configured by handoff-capable neighboring APs;
 - (b) receiving context of an arbitrary STA propagated from the neighboring APs on the basis of the neighborhood graph; and

- (c) after performing a reassociation process for the arbitrary STA that has moved from a neighboring AP using the received context, referring to the neighborhood graph and propagating the context to the neighboring APs.
2. Method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the neighborhood graph is generated on an AP-by-AP basis.
3. Method according to claim 2, wherein the neighboring APs are APs to which the STA can directly associate without going through other APs, and wherein the neighboring APs are located within a predetermined threshold distance.
4. Method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:
- (d) when the context of the arbitrary STA is not present, forming a channel with an AP at which the arbitrary STA was located before movement, and receiving the context of the arbitrary STA from the AP coupled to the formed channel.
5. Method according to claim 1, wherein the context is information necessary for a reassociation to the arbitrary STA.
6. Method according to claim 1, wherein the APs comprise base stations of a telecommunication system and the STAs comprise mobile terminals.
7. Method for enabling access points (APs) to support a handoff for at least one wireless station (STA) in a wireless network, the wireless network including the APs for covering constant service areas and the STA associated to one of the APs for receiving communication service, comprising the steps of:
- (a) obtaining context of an arbitrary STA according to an association or reassociation request, and performing an association to the arbitrary STA on the basis of the context; and
- (b) propagating the context to neighboring APs, wherein a reassociation between the STA and a neighboring AP is performed on the basis of the propagated context when the STA moves to a neighboring AP.
8. Method according to claim 7, wherein the neighboring APs are handoff-capable APs, and are managed by a neighborhood graph on an AP-by-AP basis.
9. Method according to claim 8, wherein the neighboring APs are APs to which the STA can directly associate without going through other APs, and wherein the neighboring APs are located within a predetermined threshold distance.
10. Method according to claim 7, further comprising the step of:
- (c) when the context of the arbitrary STA is not present, forming a channel with an AP at which the arbitrary STA was located before movement, and receiving the context of the arbitrary STA from the AP coupled to the formed channel.
11. Method according to claim 7, wherein the context is information necessary for a reassociation to the arbitrary STA.
12. Method according to Claim 7, wherein the APs comprise base stations of a telecommunication system and the STAs comprise mobile terminals.
13. Method for performing a handoff between access points (APs) and a wireless station (STA) in a wireless network, the wireless network including the APs for covering constant service areas and the STA associated to one of the APs for receiving communication service, comprising the steps of:
- (a) allowing the STA to send an association or reassociation request message;
- (b) when context of the STA is stored in an AP receiving the association or reassociation request message, sending an association or reassociation response message to the STA and propagating the context to handoff-capable neighboring APs; and
- (c) when the context of the STA is not stored in an AP receiving the association or reassociation request message, sending an association or reassociation response message after obtaining the context of the STA, and propagating the obtained context to handoff-capable neighboring APs,
- wherein one of the neighboring APs associates with the STA on the basis of the propagated context when the STA sends the reassociation request message while moving.
14. Method according to claim 13, wherein the neighboring APs are handoff-capable APs, and are managed by a neighborhood graph on an AP-by-AP basis.
15. Method according to claim 14, wherein the neighboring APs are APs to which the STA can directly associate without going through other APs, and wherein the neighboring APs are located within a predetermined threshold distance.

predetermined threshold distance.

16. Method according to claim 13, further comprising
the step of:

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(d) when the context of the STA is not present,
forming a channel with an AP at which the STA
was located before movement, and receiving
the context of the STA from the AP coupled to
the formed channel.

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17. Method according to claim 13, wherein the context
is information necessary for a reassociation to the
STA.

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18. The method set forth in Claim 13, wherein the APs
comprise base stations of a telecommunication sys-
tem and the STAs comprise mobile terminals.

19. Method for enabling base stations to support a
handoff for at least one wireless station (STA) in a
wireless network, the wireless network including the
base stations for covering constant service areas
and the STA associated with one of the base sta-
tions for receiving communication service, compris-
ing the steps of:

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(a) generating a neighborhood graph config-
ured by handoff-capable neighboring base sta-
tions;
(b) receiving context of an arbitrary STA prop-
agated from the neighboring base stations on
the basis of the neighborhood graph; and
(c) after performing a reassociation process for
the arbitrary STA that has moved from a neigh-
boring base station using the received context,
referring to the neighborhood graph and prop-
agating the context to the neighboring base sta-
tions.

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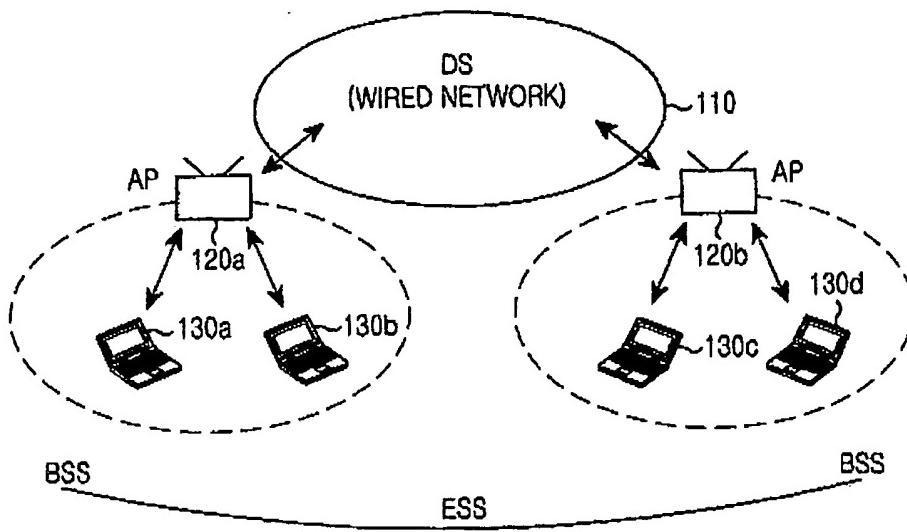


FIG.1

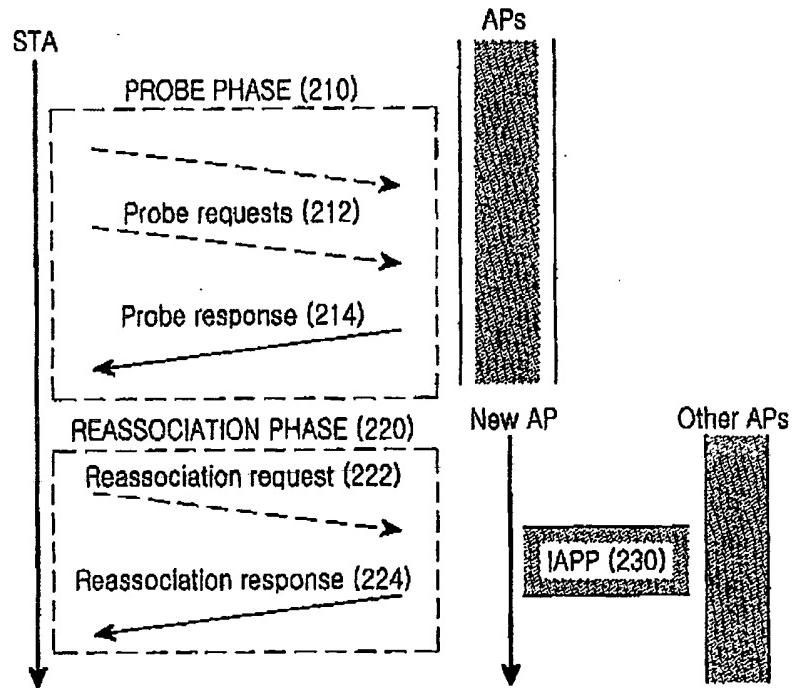


FIG.2

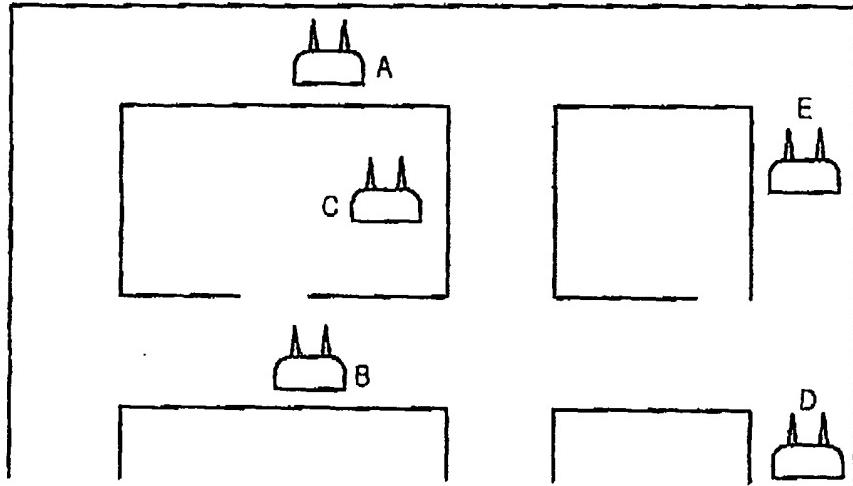


FIG.3A

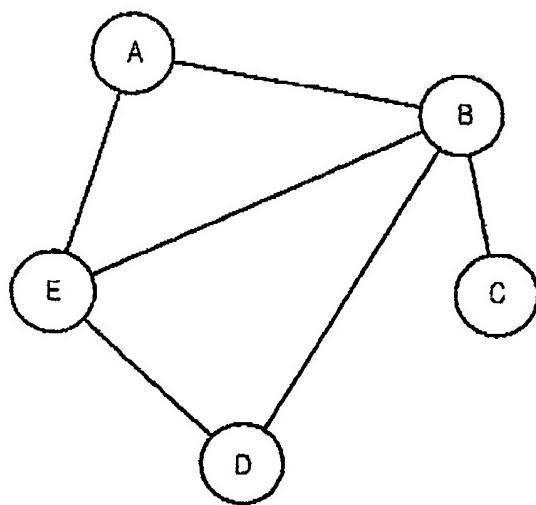


FIG.3B

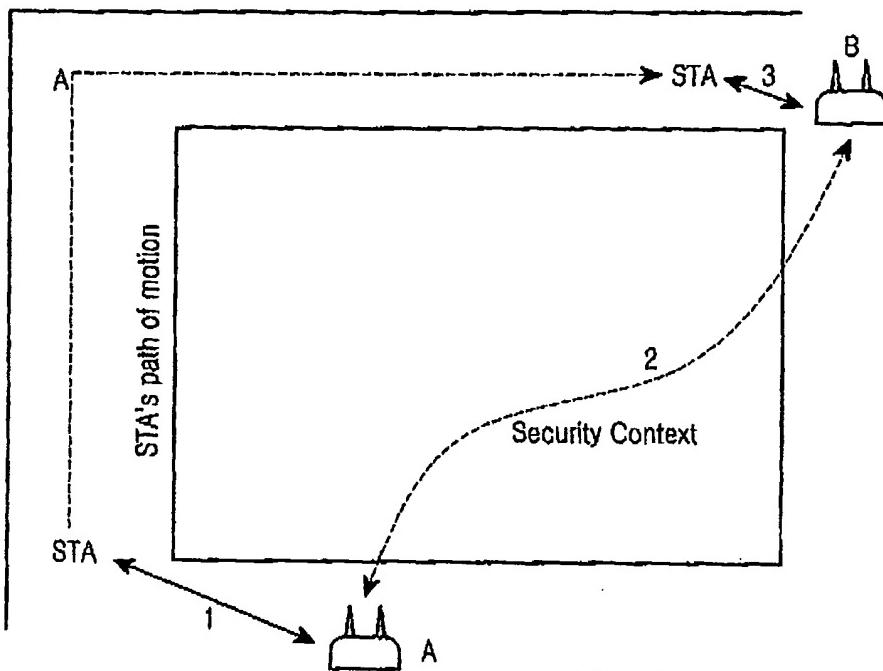


FIG.4

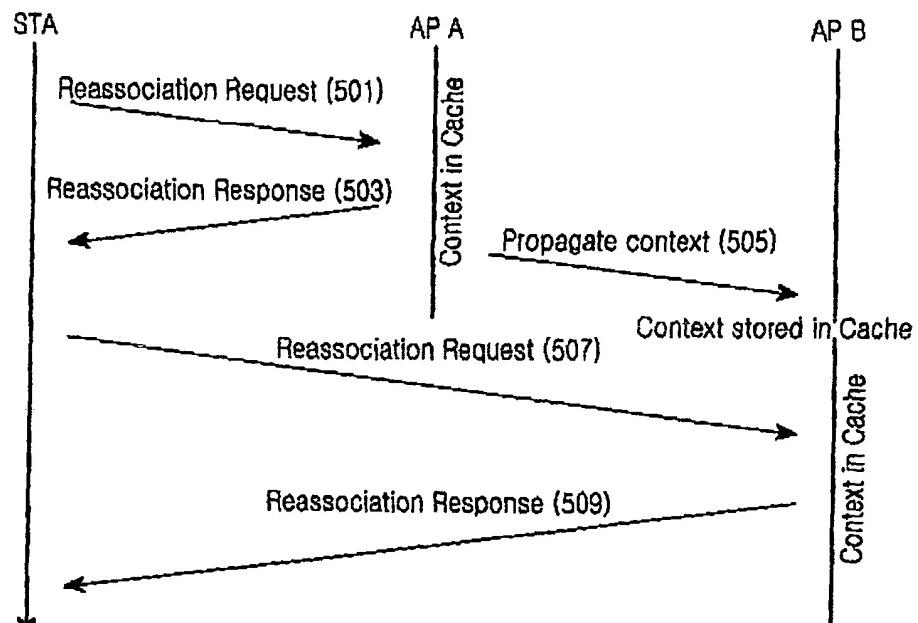


FIG.5

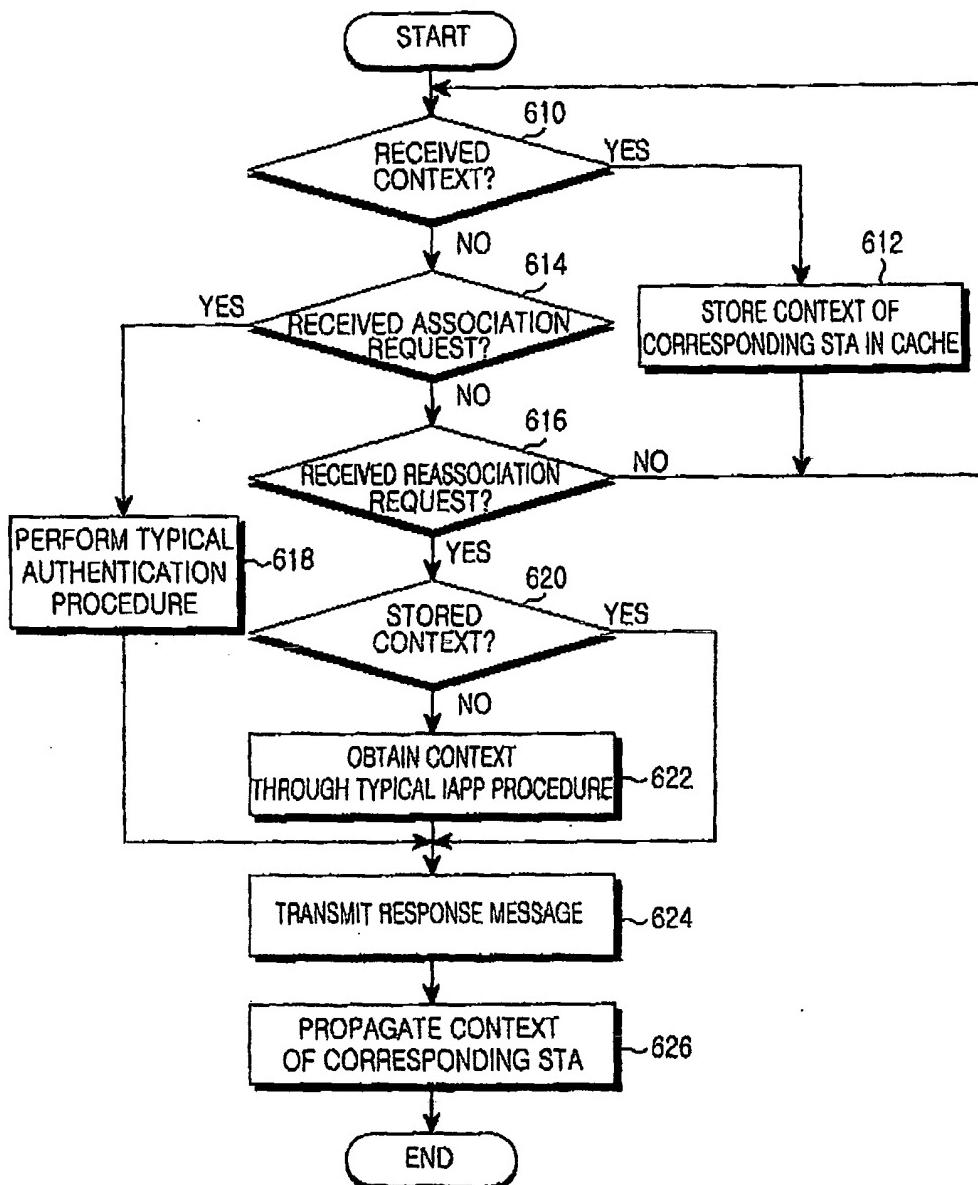


FIG.6



(19)

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(54) Method for performing handoff in wireless network

(57) A method for minimizing handoff latencies when a handoff is performed in a wireless network. An access point (AP) or base station associated to a current wireless station (STA) allows information required for a reassociation to the STA to be propagated to handoff-capable

neighboring APs or base stations. When the STA moves, a neighboring AP or base station performs the reassociation to the STA on the basis of context. When a handoff procedure is performed, the time taken to receive context of a corresponding STA can be reduced, such that a fast handoff can be implemented.

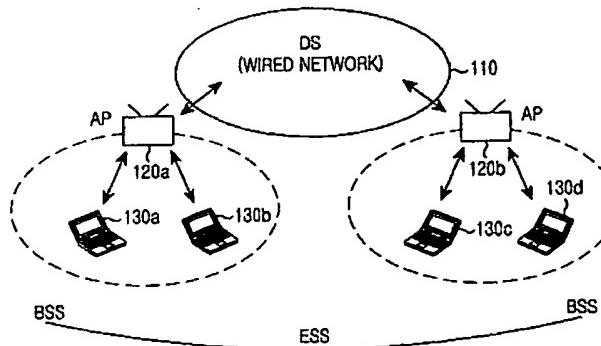


FIG.1



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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
2	Place of search The Hague	Date of completion of the search 21 December 2005	Examiner Weinmiller, J
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